

DAILY WAR REVIEW

Prisoners in Germany Do Not Lose Rights to War Insurance.

American sailors and soldiers in German prison camps prior to April 12, 1918, will not be deprived of their rights to war risk insurance because of inability to make personal application, provided such application is made in their behalf.

According to a statement by the Secretary of Treasury, applications for insurance may be made in behalf of such prisoners by persons within the permitted class of beneficiaries under the military and naval insurance law. This class includes wife, child, parent, brother or sister. Application should be made to the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, at Washington, D. C.

Over 200,000 applications for insurance by officers and enlisted men of the naval service have been filed by March 31. The average amount of insurance on each policy was about \$7,300, making a total of more than \$1,500,000,000. Payments on war-risk allotments are now about \$1,000,000 a month.

United States Airplanes.

All airplanes manufactured in the United States for the army and navy will bear a red, white and blue bullseye of three concentric circles, similar to the insignia of the allied planes, on the wings, and vertical red, white and blue stripes on the rudders. These markings were adopted by the joint army and navy technical aircraft board and approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

ATTEMPT TO DECEIVE

AMERICAN FIGHTERS COSTS ENEMY DEARLY

With the American Army in France April 15.—The German attack against the American positions on the right bank of the Meuse, north of St. Mihiel, yesterday, was made by a force of four hundred picked troops who were recently brought there from the Russian front.

Although the Americans were outnumbered more than two to one, they completely repulsed the enemy, driving him back to his own trenches. The enemy casualties included 44 dead, many wounded and eleven prisoners, besides a number of wounded who were dragged back to the German lines by their comrades.

See Through Deception.

The Germans attempted to deceive the Americans by appearing in front of the trenches and speaking French and English and also yelling "cease fire." The deception, however, was soon discovered and cost the enemy dearly. The American casualties were comparatively slight.

Numerous stories of individual bravery poured into headquarters today. A young Italian, born in a Pennsylvania coal mining town, killed one German and captured three. He saw 8 Germans walking in a communication trench ahead of him, and although alone he shot and killed one, ran after the others, capturing two, and wounding some of those who escaped.

He Bags Another.

He then returned to the American line and covered over the prisoners to a non-commissioned officer, and coolly asked for a match.

The officer jokingly said: "I'll give you a match if you bring in another prisoner." The Italian, who is only five feet four inches tall, took him at his word and went back over the parapet. He returned in less than five minutes, walking with drawn bayonet behind a six foot German who was yelling, "Kamerad, Kamerad."

A few minutes later it was reported that ten Germans were lying in a machine gun nest in No. 10's Land. The Italian started for the spot alone, but he was ordered back by the commander of the unit, who later sent a detachment of men to rout out the enemy, which they did.

GERMAN WOMEN WILL BE

ARRESTED AND INTERVIEWED

Washington, April 15.—Many German and Austrian women are under surveillance by government agents and will be arrested and interviewed as soon as President Wilson signs the bill which includes women in the class of enemy aliens. It was said today the number was more than 100.

In anticipation of this action by the government, a number of the most dangerous German and Austrian women have left the country recently, officials said today. Enough remain, however, to make it advisable for officials to prevent them from running at large within the United States and gathering information on war activities. The women under surveillance, it was said today, are wives of prominent Germans and Austrians, particularly in and about New York.

Arrangements will be made probably to intern some of the women in camps with their husbands and limited housekeeping arrangements may be provided. Unmarried women will be cared for in special camps.

Property in the possession of the women interned will be taken over by the alien property guardian. Many Germans who have been interned have turned their holdings over to women. It was said today.

"IT WAS MURDEROUS."

London, April 12.—"You could have shot them down with your eyes shut," said a wounded machine gunner, describing how the Germans attacked on the western front, according to the correspondent here of the Daily Mail. "We fired straight into them and they went down in heaps, yet we could not stop them. It was one down and another came on."

The correspondent quotes other remarks from wounded soldiers, which are indicative of the unconquerable spirit of the British defenders and which bear further testimony to the terrible toll the Germans are paying for every foot they advance. The correspondent says wounded soldiers agreed that the Germans outnumbered the defenders of least two to one.

"Aye, we're never far away," a wounded Highlander replied to the remark of the correspondent, that the Highlanders seemed to get into all the battles. He proceeded to tell how his regiment was on a canal bank when the

Germans tried to cross.

"They advanced on both flanks, coming up on either side, in the attempt to get across. We were told to hold our fire and waited until they were well up in view. Then, when there were hundreds before us, we let fly."

"Man, it was murderous," a Yorkshireman, who was standing near by, broke in. "That may be, but that was no better than when we saw them along the side of a hedge. They did not expect us to be so near. We pumped bullets into them until our bodies ached."

AMERICANS ALMOST WIPED

OUT 200 GERMANS WHO CHALLENGE THEM TO FIGHT

New York, April 12.—A raid by a party of 200 Germans on a portion of the American-held line in which all but 20 of the attacking force were accounted for by the defending Americans, an adjutant in the war work organization of the Salvation Army, who arrived here today after having been in range of German artillery on the western front for seven months.

In making a report to his headquarters here, Adjutant Starbuck, whose home is at Worcester, Mass., said: "The raid took place March 7. One German (a member of the attacking party) leaped to an exposed position, and in very excellent English shouted, 'Come on out, you American dogs and fight!'"

"Before he could leap back to safety one of our men had thrown a hand grenade which took off both his legs. Then ensued a fierce encounter in which the Americans killed, wounded and captured 180 of the Germans, out of an original 200 in the raiding group."

"Gradually the German fighting force is becoming disabused of their idea that the Americans are not 'scrappers,' Adjutant Starbuck declared. Men of the allied forces on the battle lines are confident of victory, he added."

KENTUCKIAN ABOARD TUSCANIA

DETAILS SUBMARINE ATTACK

Lexington, Ky., April 5.—Dr. Otto P. Hodge, formerly of Troy and Versailles, was among the survivors on the Tuscania, which was sunk by a German U-boat off the coast of Ireland. The Rev. H. L. Cockerham, of Troy, received a letter from Dr. Hodge dated Cardiff, Wales, March 3, describing his thrilling escape from death.

Dr. Hodge enlisted in the medical reserve corps last summer, receiving special medical training at Harvard and military instruction in a Southern camp. He has the rank of lieutenant. Extracts from his letter to Dr. Cockerham follow: "At the end of a journey of weeks we were torpedoed off the coast of Ireland in the dark of the night. I cannot describe the feeling of being submerged; the lights were out—you could not see your hand in front of you in that large ship. We had trouble launching the boats; some were broken up and the ropes so twisted we could not get them down. She was listed to the starboard. It looked like we were all going down."

Men Drowned Like Rats

"It was a terrible sight to see men jumping overboard, drowning like rats. I injured internally, broken bones, etc. I with 21 other men, was in the last boat to leave the port side. We had a hard time getting down the side as the ship was listed to the right at a great angle. After a while we landed on the sea, with the bow in the air about ten feet and the waves coming in the stern, filling our boat with water. "Some of the men (in the sea) were praying, some cursing God and some crying, 'Save, save me.' We tried to row to some of them but could not."

"I want to tell you prayer is answered. As we were being dashed from wave to wave, water being blown in our faces, I told the men if they ever said a prayer in their lives to say it now and to pray earnestly. Everybody got quiet for about five minutes. I tried to pray to God the best I knew how. If I ever saw Jesus' face it was then; immediately a satisfaction that everyone in the boat would be saved came to me."

Prayer is Answered.

"I looked around and about half a mile away was a red light. An experienced sailor on board thought it was a ship. Just before that I, as commanding officer, told my men to be quiet, as it might be a submarine. We had seen one and thought it tried to ram us unfortunate souls."

"It missed us about 30 feet and submerged. I told the men every one of us would be saved—my prayer was answered. It was a ship coming to our rescue. We had a lantern lit so they could see us. In a little while we were gotten on board by jumping to them as our boat would go up with the waves. I got those men together by themselves and told them as we had faced death so near, if any had not confessed to Christian religion to do it now and live a better life. Everyone promised, and I am sure some of them will."

"In the Irish sea, where the Tuscania went down, I believe God was there."

MT. PLEASANT.

There will be church at this place next Saturday night; also we expect to organize Sunday school at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Jimmie Sturkitt, of Louisa, was a caller at this place Sunday.

Mrs. Tom Rice entertained quite a crowd of young folks Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Hayton were calling on home folks Saturday night and Sunday.

G. W. Alley, Jr., of Williamson, W. Va., visited friends and relatives at this place last week.

Earl Diamond was calling here Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Mounts, of Louisa, were visiting Mrs. Isaac Wallace Sunday afternoon.

Sheddia Diamond was calling on friends Sunday.

Andrew Moore, Jay Frost and Earl Diamond were out riding for their health Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Sophia Frazier spent Sunday with Mrs. A. L. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke Watkins were visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Simpson Sunday.

Quite a crowd from Potter attended church at this place Saturday night.

Simonds Review of Battle

Frank Simonds continues to publish the most comprehensive review of the progress of the battle in France in France. The following is from his weekly letter:

"The German planned a Napoleonic blow. He undertook to break through the British on a front of fifty miles, drive a wedge between the French and the British, roll the British back upon Calais and Boulogne, that is north of the Somme, contain the whole British force on the now restricted front with a relatively small fraction of his troops, who would dig in and then concentrate all his resources and not improbably a material fraction of the resources of his allies upon a final blow against the French."

Now let us follow out the working out of this strategy as far as it had gone on April 9, which is just short of three weeks. First of all there was an immediate rupture of the allied line. Gough's Fifth army was beaten as no great British army has ever been beaten. Not only was it beaten but in its retreat it was so badly handled that the Germans were able to intervene between it and the main British armies to the north and similarly between it and the French armies to the south. The Fifth army was a link in the chain of armies from Switzerland to the sea, and this link was effectively broken by Friday, March 22. Thus in two days Hindenburg had accomplished what Falkenhayn had failed to achieve at Verdun; he had broken a hole between the allied armies."

The ultimate German victory, after the immediate and enormous local success west of St. Quentin was prevented by the French. They saved the British even more unmistakably than Bluecher saved Wellington at Waterloo. Had the French not been able to intervene, the Germans would have intervened in the first week of the purpose of their strategy; they would have driven the British in easterly approaching a complete rout, so far as the Fifth army was concerned, north of the Somme and out of touch with the French."

The French saved the British and the situation by the rapidity with which they moved their reserves northward. They had two things to do. The collapse of the British Fifth army had not only opened a gap between the British and French fronts; it had also uncovered the main roads to Paris. Thus the French had to rush troops north to cover Paris, they had also to rush troops up to get in front of the German push westward, which was rapidly getting to the point where all possible restoration of contact between the allies would be impossible."

The threat to Paris was stopped short and never became grave at any time during the critical period. But it was not until March 26 that French troops had gotten round the corner and in front of the extreme point of the wedges and by this time this extreme point had passed Meudonville and had begun to climb the narrow plateau between the Aisne and the Noye valleys, and in the Noye valley runs the main railroad from Paris to the north. It was a breathless finish to one of the most exciting races in all military history."

The Third British army succeeded where the Fifth had failed. It retired a little, but in perfect order and upon stronger positions, which it held, exacting so terrible a price from the Germans, that they stopped short in the attack upon the northern hinge and they have not resumed their attack up to the present moment. The rush was over by March 27. By April 1, there was a general hill over the front, and the Germans were digging in on their flanks and getting up their heavy guns, while the allies were also digging in and getting up reserves and artillery."

What America is Doing.

One word as to American participation. Accepting M. Tardieu's figures of some time ago, we must now have at least 500,000 men in France. Of these we are told 100,000 have participated for the Somme front and other divisions are relieving French troops in four sectors, at the smallest reckoning. Presumably, then, we are putting around 200,000 men at the service of the allies. This is a small number, as the war goes, but it is equal to a class of French recruits; it is half as large as the annual increment of the German army and since the men are picked, it is unquestionably better in its human material than either a French or German class."

Again, if the allies have lost 200,000 in the opening phase of the Second Battle of the Somme, the gap has been promptly filled up by American troops. The German, on the other hand, having lost between 250,000 and 300,000 in the same operation, must find the troops to replace wastage out of his own reserves. He can do it; he probably had upwards of 1,000,000 reserves to replace wastage, when the campaign began, but the rate of exhaustion for him is thus far faster than for his chief opponents. And henceforth, under the wise plan to put our troops in more promptly, brigaded with French and British troops, we shall aid recurrently to replace allied wastage, while the German must still rely exclusively upon his own man power."

We are only beginning, but our start is at a critical moment and our aid is by no means negligible. On the contrary, it may enable the British and the French to reconstitute an army of maneuver if as seems possible, a large part of the original force is drawn in to fill the gaps created by the defeat of the Fifth British army. As to the moral effect, no one can mistake the admirable impression made by American entrance."

OAK AND WALNUT WANTED.

We are in the market for clear white oak logs 20 inches and up in diameter and black walnut logs 14 inches and up in diameter. We inspect all logs before being hauled to the railroad and pay cash soon as loaded on cars. Write us for prices. BREECE VENEER CO., Kenova, West Va.

Try Tece pancake flour at A. L. Burton's. Fine for wheatless days as it is a combination of various flours. Nothing but cold water to be added to make the finest brown cakes you ever ate.

SECOND DRAFT

CALL SOUNDED

NEARLY 50,000 MORE MEN ORDERED TO MOBILIZE AT FORTS THE FIRST WEEK IN MAY

Washington, April 15.—Another draft call for 49,843 registrants has sent to eleven forts and recruiting Provost Marshal General Crowder. Mobilization of the men is ordered for May 1 and 10, the war department announced last night and they will be sent to eleven forts and recruiting barracks, probably for training with regular army units there.

The call increases to more than 300,000 the number of select men ordered to camp since late in March. This is far in excess of the monthly average that would have been mobilized under the original plan to call 800,000 men this year over a nine months period. Future calls at the same rate would complete the program before mid-summer."

Under President Wilson's determination to hasten the dispatch of American troops to France to reinforce the British and French armies bearing the brunt of the great German drives in Flanders and Picardy, the whole program of the army is speeding up. Only a week ago General Crowder ordered the mobilization of 150,000 select men for April 26, and the movement to the national army cantonments during the five days following."

Further announcements are expected to follow the return of Secretary Baker from his visit to the battle front and conferences with Great Britain, France, Italy. Troops now are moving to France at a rapid rate, and this clearing of training camps will permit of the calling of draftees much faster than before the German offensive made it imperative to rush men to the battle front."

Although every state and the District of Columbia are called upon to furnish men under General Crowder's latest order, nearly half of the 46,844 men will come from seven states. Illinois will supply by far the largest number, its quota being 8,047. Pennsylvania is next with 7,776. New York third with 4,542, Michigan fourth with 2,593, Missouri fifth with 2,163, Wisconsin sixth with 2,135 and Ohio seventh with 2,060. Nevada has the lowest quota, 49. Kentucky's quota is 1,326."

The army posts to which the men will go, Fort Slocum, New York; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Fort Ord, California; Fort McDowell, California; Fort Stevens, Georgia; Fort Logan, Colorado; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; and Jackson Barracks, Louisiana."

OBITUARY.

Sunday, March 23, 1918, son of W. G. and Percy Sparks, departed this life after suffering with an abscess of the brain. He was ill only a few days.

Hensley leaves a wife and three children, father and mother, two brothers, Alva and Joe Sparks of Whites Creek W. Va., two sisters, Mrs. Elmer Stump, of Centerville, W. Va., and Mrs. Della Lester, of Heller, Ky., and a host of friends to mourn their loss. But we must not weep for Hensley. We feel by the bright evidence he left, our loss will be Heaven's gain. The day before he died he called his wife to his bedside and said: "The Lord has blessed me. I knew He would not turn me away." Dr. F. D. Marcum, who was treating him, came Saturday morning, March 23, and thought it would be best to take him to the hospital to undergo an operation. He had Hensley in his automobile and was accompanied by Joe Sparks. The doctor was making speed, but Hensley died in Joe's arms before they got to Kenova. Joe said he never struggled nor mourned and passed away as if to sleep."

"I bore his sufferings and pain with great patience. After he died Joe took him on to Catlettsburg to the undertaker and brought his body back to his home at Whites Creek near Centerville. His funeral took place on Tuesday, March 26, conducted by Elder L. T. Preston, of Catletts Creek and Harve Spence, of Echo."

Hensley said if he lived to get back from the hospital he was going to have his uncle, Joseph Smith, to baptize him, but old Brother Smith was down with the pneumonia at that time, and there was just one week's difference in their funerals."

On Sunday, March the 31st, 1918, Elder Joseph Smith, departed this life aged 85 years. He leaves a wife and six children and a host of friends to mourn their loss. He had been suffering with pneumonia for several days before he died. He bore his suffering and pain with great patience. Said it was just his blessed Savior suffering for him. Mr. Smith was a brother to Raleigh Smith who lived and died here on Whites Creek May 23, 1918, and is a brother to Mrs. Percy Sparks of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks were called to his aid. They both went and stayed with him until he died. He was laid to rest in the burying ground on Big creek, Pike county, Ky. He was a minister of the regular Baptist church, for 40 years, always contending for the faith once delivered to the saints."

Just a few minutes before he died he tried to show his friends his future home, said he had such a beautiful home and how he longed to go to it. He made his own selection of the ministers to preach his funeral. They were Elder John Weddington, Elder Estill Hopkins, Elder W. G. Sparks, Elder Mont Williamson and Elder John Rev. all of whom took a part in the funeral services and preached to a large congregation of people."

May the God of Heaven look down upon each member of this heart broken family keep each and every one in His holy bonds of love and prepare each and every one to meet beyond the vale of tears where there will be no more sad good-byes."

Written by Elder W. G. Sparks.

One of the most elegant lines of 1918 style in spring fashions for ladies and misses ever shown in this city will be on display in a few days at Burton's.



OUR DEFENSE

In the spring we may be attacked at any moment. Toxic poisons pile up within us after a hard winter, and we feel "run-down," tired out, blue and discouraged. This is the time to put our house in order—cleanse the system and put fresh blood into our arteries. You can obtain an alternative extract from Blood root, Golden Seal, Stone and Queen's root, Cherry bark, rolled into a sugar-coated tablet and sold by most druggists, in sixty cent vials, as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This blood tonic, in tablet or liquid form, is just what you need for "Spring Fever," for that lack of ambition. It will fill you full of vim, vigor and vitality."

Chilliness, when other people feel warm enough, is a sign of biliousness, or of malarial poisons—so is a furred or coated tongue, loss of appetite, headaches or dizziness, and a dull, drowsy, debilitated feeling. It's your liver that's at fault. You want to stimulate it and invigorate it with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. With every trouble of the kind, these tiny little things act like a miracle. You can break up sudden attacks of Colds, Fevers, and Inflamations, with them. They'll give you permanent benefit for Indigestion, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, and Dizziness. They are small and pleasant to take, and the most thoroughly natural remedy. Twenty-five cents at most drug stores."

JATTIE

Church at this place Saturday night and Sunday was largely attended.

Golda and Laura Thompson were calling on Nona Hall Tuesday.

Misses Jane and Gracie Thompson were calling on Arnaiah Shinel on day last week.

Miss Linnie Hillman, who has been visiting in Ashland for some time, has returned home.

Raymond Womack was a business caller in our town Friday.

Sheridan Thompson will leave soon for Plain City, Ohio, where he will seek employment this coming summer.

Martha and Eunice Thompson were shopping at Graham's Monday.

Hazel Graham attended church at Jattie Sunday.

Dasha Hammond attended church at Centerville Sunday.

Dewey Thompson, of Hantington, W. Va., is expected home soon.

Omar Lang, of Wehville has withdrawn his membership at the Holiness church.

Miss Ida Belle Chaffin was the pleasant guest of Ruth and Eunice Thompson Thursday night.

Jay Chaffin will farm with W. F. Shivel this summer.

J. M. Watson came in Tuesday with a fine bunch of cattle.

R. L. Thompson is taking a business course under the Hammond and Braunauer Lumber Co.

Claude Thompson was calling on Lucy Thompson one day last week.

J. M. Prichard and D. J. Thompson were business callers in Louisa Saturday.

Omar Lang and Hugh Shepherd have relinquished all rights, claims and titles at at Jattie's farm for the coming summer.

Joe Daniels of our town was out riding Sunday and was thrown from his pony and seriously wounded.

Bra. Hollister, our preaching elder, preached a very interesting sermon here Sunday.

George Adams, who has a severe case of small pox, is no better at this writing.

J. M. Thompson was transacting business in Louisa this week.

Charley Woods attended church here Saturday night.

Raymond Womack will farm with J. P. Thompson this summer.

There will be meeting at the Holiness church the fourth Sunday. Everybody come.

Success to the good old News. Three Cheers.

FLOUR SUBSTITUTE BLANKS.

The Big Sandy News office has in stock the blanks needed by merchants to have customers sign when they have their own meal and want to buy flour

A NERVOUS WRECK

From Three Years' Suffering. Says Cardui Made Her Well.

Texas City, Tex.—In an interesting statement, Mrs. G. H. Schill, of this town, says: "For three years I suffered untold agony with my head. I was unable to do any of my work."

"I just wanted to sleep all the time, for that was the only ease I could get, when I was asleep. I became a nervous wreck just from the awful suffering with my head."

"I was so nervous that the least noise would make me jump out of my bed. I had no energy, and was unable to do anything. My son, a young boy, had to do all my household duties."

"I was not able to do anything until I took Cardui. I took three bottles in all, and it surely cured me of those awful headaches. That has been three years ago, and I know the cure is permanent, for I have never had any headache since taking Cardui."

"Nothing relieved me until I took Cardui. It did wonders for me."

"Try Cardui for your troubles—made from medicinal ingredients recommended in medical books as being of benefit in female troubles, and 40 years of use has proven that the books are right. Begin taking Cardui today."

NC-134

\$5.50
Louisville
COURIER-JOURNAL
Daily By Mail
(Not Sunday)
—and—
BIG SANDY NEWS
Your Home Paper and the Best
Known Daily Newspaper
of This Section.
—
**AN EXCELLENT
COMBINATION!**
Subscription orders at this combined rate may be sent to the office of the
BIG SANDY NEWS
Louis - Kentucky

L. D. JONES, D. M. D.
—DENTIST—
Office over J. B. Crutcher's store.
Office hours from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. C. B. WALTERS
—DENTIST—
LOUISA, KENTUCKY
Office in Bank Block, formerly occupied by Dr. Quisenberry.
Office Hours: 8 to 12; 1 to 6
Special Hours by Appointment.

DR. J. D. WILLIAMS
Special attention to diseases of the
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
2508 Broadway, Catlettsburg, Ky.

DR. FRED A. MILLARD
—DENTIST—
Office in Dr. Burgess Building
Opposite Court House
Office Hours: 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.
Office and Residence Phone No. 116

REAL ESTATE
J. P. GARTIN, Louisa, Ky.
General Dealer.

I buy and sell Real Estate of all kinds. Also, will handle property on commission. If you want to buy or sell town or country property, call on me.

GLENWOOD STOCK FARM
—V. B. Shortridge Prop.—
GLENWOOD, KY.

—We Have For Sale—
**THREE PURE-BLOOD SHORTHORN
CALVES, MALES FOR SALE. TIME
SAME TH/ — ON EXHIBITION
AT — COUNTY FAIR AT
LOUISA. TO ANYBODY WISHING**
TO BUY WE WILL MAKE THE
PRICE RIGHT! COME AND SEE
THE STOCK. REGISTRATION PAPERS
FURNISHED

FOR SALE.
A farm of over 1200 acres, fronting on Tug river for nearly two miles, in Lawrence county, Ky., opposite West station on N. & W. R. R. Fine river bottom, creek at hill lands, including all mineral. Large amount early cleared and cultivated. Title good. Address FRED W. WALKER, West.

DR. A. H. EDWARDS<